

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks.
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1851.

NO. 20.

COUNTY TREASURER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be so favored as to obtain the nomination and be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the last canvass for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens of the County, that he will be a candidate for that office at the next election—subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. He is nominated and elected, his best efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

SHERIFFALTY.

I offer myself to the Citizens of Adams County, as an independent Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, and respectfully solicit your support. Should they confer the office upon me I shall be thankful, and endeavor to do its duties with faithfulness and impartiality.

Gettysburg, Jan. 27.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the support extended to me in the last canvass for the Sheriffalty, and encouraged by the representation of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be fortunate enough to be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

Gettysburg, Jan. 27.

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FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

Gettysburg, Jan. 27.

PROTHONOTARY.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office promptly and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the very liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as an independent candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder. Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

To my Fellow Voters of Adams County. I respectfully present myself to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, for nomination as a candidate for the Office of Register and Recorder of Adams County, and with due deference solicit your interest and votes.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

Register and Recorder.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on a former occasion, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER and RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Whig Nominating Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your kindness.

Gettysburg, Dec. 30.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams County. I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, (subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.) Should I be successful, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially, and will be grateful for your support.

Gettysburg, Feb. 17.

Clerk of the Courts.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last canvass for County Officers, I again announce myself as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Courts, (subject to the decision of the Whig Convention,) and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

Gettysburg, Jan. 27.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, A

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office.

Choice Poetry.

HYMN.

From the recesses of a lowly spirit
My humble prayer ascends—O Father! hear it!
Up-soaring on the wings of fear and meekness,
Forgive its weakness.

I know, I feel, how mean and how unworthy
The trembling sacrifice I pour before Thee;
What can I offer in Thy presence holy,
But sin and folly?

For in Thy sight—who every bosom views,
Cold are our warmest vows, and vain our trust;
Thoughts of a hurrying hour; our lips repeat them,
Our hearts forget them.

We see Thy hand—it leads us, it supports us;
We hear Thy voice—it counsels and it courts us;
And then we turn away—still Thy kindness
Pardons our blindness.

And still Thy rain descends, Thy sun is glowing
Fruitful ripen round, flows in Thy love as blowing;
And, as if man were some deserving creature,
Joyous as nature.

O how long-suffering, Lord! but Thou dost choose
To win with love the wandering—Thou investest
By smiles of mercy, not by frowns or terrors,
Man from his errors.

Who can resist Thy gentle call—appealing
To every generous thought and grateful feeling?
Thou voice of peace—whispering, watching ever,
My bosom—never.

Father and Saviour! plant within that bosom
These seeds of holiness—and bid them blossom
In fragrance and in beauty bright and vernal,
And spring eternal.

Then place them in those everlasting gardens,
Where angels walk, and seraphs are the wardens;
Where every flower that creeps thro' death's dark
portal,
Decomes immortal.

NOT ALL ALONE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Not all alone; for thou canst hold
Communion sweet with saint and sage;
And gather gems of price untold,
From many a consecrated page;
Youth's dreams, the golden lights of age,
The poet's lore, are still thine own;
Then, while such themes thy thoughts engage,
Oh, how canst thou be all alone!

Not all alone; the lark's rich note,
As mounting up to heaven, she sings:
The thousand silver sounds that float
Above, below, on morning's wings;
The softer murmurs twilight brings—
The cricket's chirp, the cicada's glee;
All earth, that lyre of myriad strings,
Is jubilant with life for thee!

Not all alone; the whispering trees,
The rippling brook, the starry sky,
Have each peculiar harmonies
To soothe, to edify, and sanctify;
The low, sweet breath of evening's sigh,
For thee hail off a friendly tone,
And thy life's grateful thoughts on high,
Say—thou art not all alone!

Not all alone; a watchful eye,
That notes the wandering sparrow's fall,
A saving hand is ever nigh,
A glorious power attends the call—
When sadness holds the heart in thrall,
Oh!—His tender mercies shown;
Seek, then, the balm vouchsafed to all,
And thou canst never be alone!

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skates, and I was some distance from my pursuers when their fierce howl told me I was still their fugitive. I did not look back; I did not feel afraid, or sorry, or glad; one thought of home, of the bright faces awaiting my return, of their tears if they should never see me again, and then every energy of body and mind was exerted for escape. I was perfectly at home on the ice. Many were the days that I had spent on my good skates, never thinking that at one time, they would be my only means of safety. Every half minute an alternate yelp from my ferocious followers made me only too certain that they were in close pursuit. Nearer and nearer they came; I heard their feet pattering on the ice nearer still, until I could feel their breath and hear their snuffing scent. Every nerve and muscle in my frame was stretched to the utmost tension.

The trees along the shore seemed to dance in the uncertain light, and my brain turned with my own breathless speed, yet still they seemed to hiss forth their breath with a sound truly horrible, when an involuntary motion on my part turned me out of my course. The wolves close behind, unable to stop, and as unable to turn on the smooth ice, slipped and fell, still going on far ahead; their tongues were lolling out, their white tusks glaring from their bloody mouths, their dark, slaty breasts were fleeced with foam, and they passed me, their eyes glazed, and they howled with fury. The thought flashed on my mind, that by this means I could avoid them, viz: by turning aside whenever they came too near; for they, by the formation of their feet, are unable to run on the ice except in a straight line.

At one time, by delaying my turning too long, my sanguinary antagonists came so near that they threw the white foam over my dress, as they sprang to seize me, and their teeth clashed together, like the spring of a footstep. Had my skates failed for one instant, had I tripped on a stick, or caught my foot in a fissure in the ice, the story I am now telling would never have been told. I thought all the chances over; I knew where they would first take hold of me if I fell; I thought how long it would be before I died, and then there would be a search for the body that would already have its tomb; for I, how fast man's mind traces out all the dread colors of death's picture, only those who have been so near the grim original can tell.

But soon I came opposite the house, and my howls—I know their deep voices—roused by the noise, layed furiously from the kennels. I heard their chains rattle; how I wished they would break them! and then I should have protectors that would be peers to the fiercest denizens of the forest. The wolves, taking the hint conveyed by the dogs, stopped in their mad career, and after a moment's consideration, turned and fled. I watched them until their dusky forms disappeared over a neighboring hill. Then, taking off my skates, wended my way to the house, with feelings which may be better imagined than described. But even yet I never saw a broad sheet of ice in the moonshine without thinking of that snuffing breath, and those fearful things that followed me so closely down the frozen Kennebec.

[As an appropriate appendix to the above, we will quote the subjoined perils incidents in the life of the late Bishop Bascom, which occurred when, in early life, his "circumcised" embraced the wild and unsettled frontiers of Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.]

He was once followed several miles by a large panther, which threatened at every bound to spring upon him, and from which he was rescued by reaching the cabin of a settler. At another time, he had gone some distance from the house of a friend, where he was stopping, into the forest, where he was lying quietly perusing a book, and unconscious of all danger, under the broad-spreading branches of a tree, when he heard the voice of a man crying to him, and telling him to be still till he fired on the peril of his life. Quickly glancing his eye in the direction whence the sound proceeded, he saw his friend, with his rifle elevated, and pointing toward the branches of the tree under which he was lying. Perfectly familiar with backwoods life, Dr. Bascom knew that some dreadful danger was hovering over him, and, with the least perceptible motion of his body, he instantly turned his gaze upward, when he saw on a limb of the tree, not more than twenty feet above him, a majestic panther, whisking his tail, and just ready to leap upon him. This was a fearful moment! What nerve it required to retain his self-possession, and thus save his life! for the least motion on the part of Dr. Bascom would have hastened the spring of the panther, and sealed his fate forever. And in that fearful moment, when death seemed inevitable, with a self-control and courage truly wonderful, he lay perfectly quiet, till the keen crack of the rifle was heard, and the ferocious beast, pierced by the unerring aim of the back-woodsman, fell lifeless by his side.

Comforts for Thimble Women.—"Beauty is a dangerous property," says Lord Kaimor, "tending to corrupt the mind of the wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty. At the end of thirty years, a virtuous woman, who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The companionship of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished."

Lady Blessington remarks that "those who are formed to win general admiration, are seldom calculated to bestow individual happiness."

A child's heart responds to the tones of its mother's voice like a harp to the wind.

I got a going, and couldn't stop.

A little boy named Frank, was standing in the yard, when his father called him: "Frank?" "Sir?" said Frank, and started full speed, and ran into the street. His father called him back, and asked him if he did not hear his first call. "Yes sir," answered Frank. "Well, then," said his father, "what made you run out into the street?" "O," said Frank, "I got a going, and couldn't stop."

This is the way that a great many boys get into difficulty; they get a going, and can't stop. The boy that tells lies, began first to stretch the truth a little—to tell a large story, or to relate an anecdote with a very little variation, till he got a going, and couldn't stop, till he came out a full grown liar.

The boy that was brought before the police, and sent to the house of correction for stealing, began by taking little things from his mother—by stealing sweetmeats and other nice things that were put away. Next he began to take things from his companions at school. He got a going, and couldn't stop, till he got into jail.

These boys you see fighting out on the green, began by hanting each other, in fun. At length they began to get angry, and dispute, and call each other hard names. All they got a going, and couldn't stop. They will separate with black eyes and bloody noses.

There is a young man, sitting late with his companions at the gaming table. He has flushed cheeks, an anxious look, a despairing countenance. He has lost his last dollar. He began playing marbles in the street; but he got a going, and couldn't stop. See that young man, with a dark lantern, stealing from his master's drawer. He is a merchant's clerk. He came from the country a promising boy. But the rest of the clerks went to the theatre, and he thought he must go too. He began, thinking he would go only once, just to have it to say that he had been to the theatre. But he got a going, and couldn't stop. He has used up all his wages, and wants more money. He cannot resist the temptation, when he knows there is money in the drawer. He has got a going—he will stop in the State's Prison.

Mark! do you hear that horrid oath? It comes from the foul mouth of a little boy in the street. He began by saying by-words; but he got a going, and couldn't stop. Fifty young men were, some years ago, in the habit of meeting together in a room at a public house, to enjoy themselves in social hilarity, where the wine cup passed freely round. One of them, as he was going there one evening, began to think there might be danger in the way. He stopped and considered a moment, and then said to himself—"Right about face!" He turned on his heel, and went back to his room, and was never seen at the public house again. He has become rich; and the first block of buildings which he erected, was built directly in front of the place where he stood when he made that exclamation. Six of the young men followed his example. The remaining forty-three got a going and couldn't stop, till they landed in the ditch, and most of them in the drunkard's grave.

Beware, then, boys, how you get a going. Be sure, before you start, that you are in the right way; for, when you are sliding down-hill, it is hard to stop.

Every man who breathes, whether master or servant, employer or employed, young and old, rich and poor, each has it in his power, as he passes along his own life-path, either to shed a ray of sunshine on that of his fellow man, or to darken it by his shade.

Have nothing to do with those good-natured friends who make a practice of letting you know all the evil which they may hear spoken about you.

An Eastern caliph being sorely afflicted with ennui, was advised that an exchange of shirts with a man who was perfectly happy, would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a man, but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt.

Most men (and women too) seem to consider their school learning as if it were like a tad-pole's tail, meant to drop off as soon as the owner comes to full growth.

One of the best means to arrest idling, is to suggest the Albany Dutchman, would be to pass a law forbidding the parties to have seconds. Men are so fond of applause, that they will not even make fools of themselves, unless there be somebody present to admire the manner.

A young bean from Delaware, visiting Columbus, took a ticket in the prize concert, and on the way thither, presented a ticket to his lady companion. The ticket drew the first prize, a piano, whereupon the Beau played "Mignon," and took the prize himself. Gallant fellow that! The next meeting of "Woman's Rights" will take his case in hand.—*Dayton Journal.*

People never improve after marriage. The girl that's insolent to her parents, will be very apt to give "sass" to her husband.

A certain doctor claims for his quack medicine the power of curing lice-sick folks, in addition to all other diseases. We think a Doctor of Divinity is the best doctor in such cases.

O, the smile of childhood's slumbers, there's aught on earth so lovely!

Country Experiences—No. 2.

PETER MURROONEY AND THE COW. I cannot now recollect what it was that induced me, after the affair of the carriage, to send Peter Murooney to market with a cow for sale. Certainly I had received warnings enough to put me on my guard, for, it was only a week previous, that I had said to him,

"Peter, I want you to take a barrel of plaster into the lower corn field, and sprinkle a little round every hill of corn. Be careful not to miss any."

"Is it mortar plaster, yer honor mauns? Where will I be after finding it?" "No! Plaster of Paris. You will find several barrels of it in the barn."

"Bedad! but that's strange any way. Is them Plaster of Paris? Och! sure I thought them was white flour."

"Flour? What so heavy as that?" "Ayeh!" said Peter. "Tis Ameriky's a droll country. And what 'ud I know but the flour 'ud be heavy, where the rivers is as broad as saas in the ould country, and the purty birds has got paint on their wings."

"Well, never mind; take a barrel of plaster, and sprinkle a little round each hill of corn. Now don't let me have any mistakes; I will be down to see how you are coming on as soon as I can possibly leave here."

"What 'ud yer honor be doing' that for. Sure it's aisy work any how!" "True, but you make terrible blunders, Peter, sometimes."

"Is it the carriage you mean?" said Peter, with a droll look out of the corner of his eye. "Faix, it was yer honor told me to do that same."

"What! grease the carriage all over? Of course, I meant the axles, nothing else."

"Arrah!" said Peter. "Is it the likes of me to contradiad a real gintleman?" But, sure ye never said a blessed word about the axles; and what 'ud I be good for if I didn't obey the orlders?"

Half an hour after this, Peter came to me and told me he had completed his work. "What, already?" said I. "You surely cannot have sprinkled the whole of three bushels of plaster in this short time."

"Och, begorra! may be I doesn't be working hard all that same time."

"You must have frightened her then, for she is commonly as gentle as a lamb?" "Frightened her? Is it I that 'ud be so mane as to frighten a cow, and I a dhriving her all the time! Oh be gorra! its she that has been giving me the fright the day, any how; an' that's no lie."

"Well! You took her to the market you say. What happened then?" "Tis anasy I am to tell yer honor."

"To an?" said I, impatiently. "Musha, thin the baste wint well enough until it was among the strates we got; and thin, she tuk on as many contrary ways as a four year ould pig. First it's one strate she would go down; and then it's another strate she would go down; and nixt, widout sayin' 'By yer lave, Pether,' she walks in at the dure of a baker's shop; an' whin ye whacked her out o' that, bedad! but aff gillups me ludy, and I ather her, until me breath was gone intirely, an' I couldn't spake at all. 'Whoo! whoo!' says I; mind the baste! 'Tear-an-ages, mind the baste! Oh, wira! wira! look at the gossoun; it's over him she'll be! But, sure, she did a good thing that time, any way; for she tuk the boy on her horns, an' tassed him on the pavement as findery as if it was one of her children. Thin she trotted aff agin through a wurdle of strates, an' I ather her as fast as my legs 'ud carry me. 'Stop! stop!' says I, but, sorra bit the wild divil 'ud stop at all. And whin the people threw up their arms at her, the saavy baste put down her horns at them. It's mighty little they did to stop her thin; an' that's no lie!"

"Twas the boys that 'ud be howling, too; and the men shoutin', and the purty wimen runnin' about like a flock of frightened partridges; and so, by and by, 'twas to the market we got. 'Now, me ludy,' says I, 'begorra, but we'll see who's the master; so I run up behind the baste, and saized hold of her tail, and twisted it round me hand. Och, murther! but she went the faster than ivor, druggin' me along wid her; pluggin' thro' the crowd, knockin' down the bacon, and tussing up the granes; treadin' over hapes of turnips and piteas; an' the people shoutin', an' the wimen screedin', an' the butcher men an' the country men tearin' an' swearin'. Ayeh! sure there niver was heerd such a hullabaloo before!"

"Faix! but the baste wint contint wid the trouble she was givin', but she must nixt be ather smashin' baskets of—"

Here Peter stopped suddenly, and thrusting, slowly, his hand into the pocket of his coat, fumbled about for a little while, and then produced a greasy, crumpled piece of paper, which he handed to me. It read as follows:

"Mr. Sylvanus Urban
To Betsy Hodges,
For 26 duzen eggs smashed by yure cow,
at 16 cents, \$4.00."
"Who gave you this?" said I.
"Sure, sir, it was the magistrate."

"Magistrate! What magistrate?" "Sorra one o' me knows, barrin' he's a decent man an' his name's Meguire. Och! but it's the unlucky baste she is."

"Murooney?" said I. "I will pay this bill in the morning; but I think, I shall not want you any more after your month is up."

"Good luck to your honor!" replied Peter. "Sure it's the rale gintleman ye are. Tis sorry I am to part wid ye, an' that's no lie. Whin I lave ye, will I be thrubling ye if I ax for a charther?"

An Irish Salute.—Two Irishmen were left in charge of a ship while its officers went ashore, and strictly enjoined not to make or permit any noise on board; but a jug of 'ould Irish' one of them had, and the opportunity for a "bit of a spree," was too great a temptation for them to resist. They indulged freely, and as many of our public men have been known to, soon drank themselves into a very patriotic spirit. When one says to the other: "Be jabers, and let's fire a salute."

"Agreed," says the other, "but that 'ud make the devil's own noise."

Reconciliation between Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy.—A Washington letter to the New York Express has the following statement: A reconciliation of differences has taken place between Gen. Scott and Gov. Marcy. Both gentlemen being present at a supper party given a few evenings since by J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., the General expressed to Mr. Kennedy a determination to make advances to the Ex-Secretary of War, with whom he had not been on friendly relations since the Mexican war, stating that he felt oppressed by the unnecessary continuance of any coldness between him and any gentleman, and would much prefer reconciliation. He hoped that the Governor would receive his expressions in the same spirit by which he was influenced in making them.

The advances were made, and the result was as he had hoped. The whole company (among whom were Ex-Governor Crittenden, Attorney General; Ex-Governor Letcher, of Ky., now Minister to Mexico, Edward Everett, late President of Harvard University, Mr. Macedo, Minister from Brazil, Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, &c.) seemed much delighted with the affair and its results. At the supper table Ex-Governor Marcy was toasted as the late Governor of New York, and as Ex-Secretary of War, in response to which the Ex-Governor remarked, that whatever celebrity might attach to him as Secretary of War, was a reflected glory or honor—reflected from the gallant men and brave officers with the notice of whose conduct he was honored, and especially from him who has been a distinguished Major General for 37 years—longer than any other man living. The expressions so delicately made were received with a burst of applause, and created for the honorable speaker feelings of admiration which will endure when the festive occasion shall slumber in forgetfulness.

The man who writes for the Albany Dutchman is a sad dog. Just hear him. "When people are laid up with the rheumatism, always press them to come over and take tea with you. While such acts of kindness entail no expense on your pocket book, they procure for you a large reputation for sympathy and neighborly kindness. With proper discrimination, there is nothing that pays a better profit than 'goodness of heart.'"

Musie serves to make a home pleasant, by engaging many of its inmates in a delightful recreation, and thus dispelling the sourness and gloom which frequently arise from petty disputes, from mortified vanity, from discontent and envy.

The apparent motion of the earth is from the rising to the setting sun, when her real motion is from the setting sun towards the rising. So it is with man, he fancies himself journeying from life to death, while in fact he is travelling from death unto life.

In the time of sorrow and care, souls draw near to one another. When outward adversity storms around us, we gather together the most beautiful flowers of friendship, and they grow beneath the tears of sorrow.

How pleasant it is for a father to sit at his child's board! It is like the aged man reclining under the shadow of the oak which he has planted.

"Ma," said little Wilhelmna, "I don't think Solomon was so



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 24th, 1851.

An Apprentice to learn the Printing business, will be taken at this Office. None need apply but such as are active, and of steady habits. An early application is desired.

Those of our subscribers who intend changing their places of residence on the 1st of April, will please notify us of their "whereabouts," so that we may forward the "Sentinel" accordingly.

We are indebted to the politeness of Hon. A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for a copy of his excellent Report on Common Schools. Our thanks are also due to Hon. T. STEVENS, and Messrs. CARSON, of the Senate, and M'SHERRY, of the House, for sundry documents.

Free Postage.
After the first of July, the "ADAMS SENTINEL" will be sent to every Post Office in the County, free of postage. We hope this will induce many to subscribe, who have been deterred from doing so, by the postage hitherto charged being entirely disproportionate to the distance conveyed. The transportation in the mail, moreover, insures a regularity which cannot always be had when carried by private hands. Our subscribers, previous to that time, will please designate the particular Post-office to which they desire their papers forwarded. And those who do not now take the "SENTINEL," are informed that we shall be very happy to accommodate them with a good family paper, one for which they will not regret having paid \$2 for the year.

The "SENTINEL" having the largest circulation of any other published in the County, will be found the most desirable medium for advertising; and we call the attention of the public to this fact.

THE RAIL ROAD BILL PASSED.

The bill to incorporate the Gettysburg and York Rail Road Company has passed both branches of the Legislature, and is now a law. It now behooves our citizens to put their shoulders to the wheel, and push it forward with energy and perseverance. We suppose the Commissioners named in the bill will at once organize and proceed to business.

The Rev. A. HEIGHT, of Arendtsville, in this county, has accepted a call to the Lutheran charge at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, about to be vacated by Rev. A. Babb.

Our representative, Mr. M'SHERRY, was confined to his room at Harrisburg by sickness for more than a week. We are pleased to see, however, that he was able to resume his seat on Monday last.

The storm of Monday last was very severe to the North and East. At New York nearly all the vessels dragged their anchors, and a great deal of damage was done. The New York Tribune says the sea never ran so high as it did on Tuesday morning in the rivers and harbor for twenty years past.

The storm at Boston was equally as severe as at New York and Philadelphia. The snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches, obstructing all the railways, and piling up in high drifts in the streets of the city. The tides were very high and considerable damage was done.

On Thursday last, ground was broke by Messrs. Gonder and Co., the contractors, for a commencement of the Hanover Branch Railroad, near the point of connexion with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, in presence of the Directors of the two roads and a large number of citizens. The best feeling prevailed, and there seemed to be a determination upon the part of the new company to push on the work with great rapidity.

KENTON HARPER, Esq. late Editor of the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Chickasaw station on the borders of Texas. The salary is \$1500, and a house furnished. Capt. Harper was an officer in the Virginia Regiment of Volunteers to Mexico.

Three cent pieces are now being made at the United States Mint. They are three-quarters silver and one-quarter copper, and about the size of a Spanish sixteenth, though considerably thicker.

The Revenue Commissioners have fixed a valuation of one hundred and thirty-six millions five hundred and eighty-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars (\$136,589,627) on the taxable property of Philadelphia city and county; being an increase over the last valuation of eight millions nine hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars (\$8,960,398), and an addition, made by the Board, of one million five hundred thousand dollars to the return rendered by the County Commissioners.

The Rev. Robert S. Breckenridge has been nominated by the people of Fayette county, Kentucky, for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in that State. He is the present incumbent and has exhibited such superior qualifications for the place, that there is little doubt of his election.

Adjournment.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Monday last, for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th of April. This will be just two days less than the "hundred days," for which they receive full pay.

Free Banking.

The bill to authorize a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, based on State Loans, passed the Senate on Tuesday last, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Carothers, Carson, Cunningham, Friley, Frick, Guernsey, Haslett, Hoge, Ives, Lawrence, Malone, Myers, Robertson, Savery, Walker, and Matthias, Speaker—15.

Nays—Messrs. Baily, Brook, Crabb, Fennell, Forsyth, Fulton, Jones, Konigsmacher, McCaslin, Muhlenburg, Packer, Sanderson and Shimer—13.

It is thought it cannot pass the House of Representatives, as it appears to have become nearly a party measure, on account of its recommendation by the Governor, and the lives will most likely be drawn.

State Agricultural Society.

A bill passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last, 75 to 12, incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. Among other provisions is one appropriating \$2000 from the State Treasury for the use of the Society at their first exhibition, and hereafter an amount equal to the contribution of the members of the Society to its own Treasury, provided the amount do not at any time exceed \$2000.

Taxing Bachelors.

In the House, on Monday last, Mr. Walker presented a petition asking that unmarried men may be taxed one dollar per head, for school purposes, to be devoted to the education of illegitimate children. The petition was read and referred to a committee of bachelors over thirty years of age, with Mr. Fritz as chairman.

Ohio U. S. Senator.

Judge Benjamin F. Wade, (whig) of Ash-tabula county, was elected to the U. S. Senate for six years, by the Legislature of Ohio, on the 15th inst. The vote stood—

B. F. Wade, (whig) 44
H. B. Payne, (dem.) 37
Blank 7

Judge Wade was one of the earliest supporters of Gen. Taylor in the Western Reserve. John Woods (whig) was re-elected State Auditor. The whigs also succeeded in electing two minor offices.

New York U. S. Senator.

On last Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, the long struggle in the New York Legislature to choose a U. S. Senator, was ended by the election of HAMILTON FISH, for six years. Mr. Fish was late Governor of New York, and is a first-rate whig. Following as this election does, says the North American, so closely upon the victory in Ohio, our Whig friends may well be of good cheer. They may point to these examples, and recommend to New Hampshire and Massachusetts to go and do likewise.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made in the Massachusetts Legislature to elect a U. S. Senator. Mr. Sumner lacked nine of an election.

Sudden Death.

On the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN SMITH, merchant, of Chambersburg, whilst engaged in business at his counter, was suddenly seized with an apoplectic stroke, from which he almost immediately expired. Mr. Smith was a prominent and influential citizen of Chambersburg, and an active and efficient member of the German Reformed Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him for his exemplary walk through life.

On Thursday morning last, a lovely girl, aged 8 years, daughter of Mrs. Butz, Washington City, during the temporary absence of her mother, opened the stove door and was playing with some lighted paper, as is supposed, when her clothes caught fire, and, shocking to relate, the child burnt to death before the alarm reached any one near! The feelings of the agonized parents may be imagined but cannot be described.

The ship Robena, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with a large cargo and 100 passengers, ran ashore during the storm of Monday, about 15 miles south of Cape Henry. The passengers were safely got ashore, excepting five, who were drowned, among them two ladies. The passage was a boisterous one, having left Liverpool on the 2d of February; consequently the ship was 37 days out when she arrived at the Cape.

Killed on the Railroad.—A man named Charles Morrell was killed by the cars of the Wilmington and Philadelphia railroad, running over him at Philadelphia, on Wednesday night. He was attending on the collection of tickets for baggage, when he fell between the cars. He lived in Philadelphia.

It is now said that Judge Burnside, who has been for some time dangerously ill, is recovering, and that the physicians are of opinion that the crisis of his disease has passed.

The gross proceeds of Jenny Lind's thirteen concerts in New Orleans amounted to \$200,000! She gave a concert in Natchez on her way to St. Louis, which realized \$6,600. She gave \$1000 to the poor.

Drunk of Joanna Bailie.—The last advices from Europe give information of the death of Joanna Bailie, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. She is known to the literary world by her works—still more known by the recorded testimony of distinguished contemporaries who held her in high and respectful estimation.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the late meeting of the Baltimore Conference, at Winchester, Va., the following appointments were made for the Carlisle District:—

Carlisle District—C. B. Tippet, P. E. Carlisle Station—S. Bryson.
Carlisle Circuit—J. Sanks, A. G. Marshall.
Newville—J. Watts, (one to be supplied.)
Shippensburg—N. S. Buckingham.
Chambersburg—R. S. Lipscomb.
Greencastle—H. Holland, S. Smith.
Bonsborough—E. Dyson, F. S. Cassidy.
Frederick City—S. S. Roszel, W. Harnden.

Frederick Circuit—J. Bradds, E. H. Waring, A. Buhman, Sup.

Berlin—J. R. Burdorff.

Gettysburg—J. Munroe, P. Gearhart.

York Springs—T. H. Switzer, (one to be supplied.)

York—W. Wicks.

Wrightsville—W. Guinn.

Dickinson College—J. T. Peck, Prest.

O. H. Tiffany, Adjunct Prof.; W. T. D. Cleam, Agent.

R. S. McCloy, Missionary to China;—

Chas. M'Clary, Oregon and California Mission.

Next Baltimore Annual Conference will be held at Cumberland, Md., March 3, 1852.

Solomon M'Mullin, formerly of this place, goes to Baltimore; Chas. B. Young, to Calvert, Md.; Thomas M. Reese, East Baltimore; Geo. W. Cooper, Lewisburg Station; James H. March, Fincastle; John Thrush, New Castle; Thomas M'Gee, Winchester circuit; Elias Walty, Hollidaysburg; Daniel Hartman, M'Connellsville; T. Tannhill, Muncy; W. E. Buckingham, Pine Creek; A. Griffith, Annapolis; J. M. Jones, Cumberland station; H. Furlong, Loudon; A. Smith, Shrewsbury; H. Hoffman, New Washington; Wesley Howe, Penns Valley; H. G. Dill, Berwick; A. M. Barnitz, Bloomingdale.

Destruction of a Church Edifice.

The Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Eleventh and Wistar streets, Philadelphia, of which the Rev. John M'Dowell is pastor, fell down on Tuesday morning last, about 5 o'clock, in consequence of the pressure of the large body of snow upon the roof. The roof was supported by lathiced rafters, which were insufficient, it appears, to sustain so great a weight. The building was 113 feet by 66, and was built only four years ago, at a cost of \$19,000. It will probably cost \$7,000 to repair the damage.

Assembly Buildings Burnt.

The extensive five story Assembly buildings, fronting on Tenth street, Philadelphia, and extending from Chesnut to George streets, were entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon last. The building was occupied by about thirty tenants, tradesmen, artists, &c., all of whom lost more or less. The building was erected some years since at a cost of \$80,000. Among the property destroyed, we regret to learn, was the beautiful Panorama of the Bible, which had just been placed in one of the spacious rooms for exhibition. It was the property of Mr. J. Insko Williams, an artist of Cincinnati, who has been exhibiting it with very great success in some of the cities. He was offered and refused \$20,000 for it, two weeks ago. It was not insured. He had also rented a splendid piano from the manufactory of Conrad Meyer, which was also destroyed.

Missouri True to the Union.

On the 15th ultimo the Senate of Missouri unanimously directed the Governor of the State to return the resolutions of the late Nashville Convention to its Secretary or President, "without note or comment," and resolved that, as legislators or individuals, they would "entertain no communications from persons who can so far forget the interests of the people as to claim the right in a State to secede from the Union, believing that such sentiments only emanate from deluded fanatics, or from the traitors of our country." Whigs, Bentonites, and anti-Bentonites all joined to roll this heavy stone against the sepulchre of a dead and rotten humbug. Missouri has no sympathy for traitors, North or South.

The Austrian Controversy.

The letter of Mr. Webster to M. Hulse-mann, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires in Washington, relative to the mission of Mr. Mann in Hungary, was duly communicated by the Charge to the Austrian Government. In a letter of the 11th inst., Mr. H. advises Mr. Webster that the Austrian Government is not convinced by the argument in Mr. Webster's letter, but that it waives all further discussion of the subject, as they are unwilling to expose the friendly relations between the two Governments to the danger of interruption by it. Mr. Webster makes a brief and fitting reply, and thus the matter ends.

The immense mortality among the passengers in the emigrant ships arriving at New York, is attracting public attention, and fears exist of a spread of the ship fever among the poorer classes of the population. The disease is doubtless caused by the emigrants being insufficiently provided with food on starting from the mother country, and starvation kills as many as disease.

Specie.—The sum of twenty-one hundred dollars, mostly specie, was found in a secret drawer by the appraisers of the estate of Molly Shelly, an elderly maiden recently deceased near Lebanon, Pa. A Boston paper says that's "where the silver goes."

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the English poet, and author of Proverbial Philosophy, has arrived in the Asia at New York. Mr. T. will remain in this country three months. He leaves behind him a wife and 8 children, and is 40 years old.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

Quite a spirited election took place, in the Borough, on Friday last, which resulted as follows:

Whig.	JUDGE.	Dem.
John Wrennener.	355	
John Gilbert.	185	
R. S. Paxton.	185	
J. Geiselman, (vol.)	165	
W. B. M'Clellan.	163	
Nicholas Weaver.	225	
Geo. G. Myers.	174	

The Gubernatorial Election.

From present indications, says the Whig State Journal, Colonel Bigler will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is very generally regarded as a "fixed fact." The Colonel is a very worthy and estimable man, and deservedly popular with his party. With him as the opposing candidate, it will require the most perfect union, harmony, conciliation and concentration of effort on the part of the Whigs, to succeed in carrying the State. Let nothing be done, therefore, that will have a tendency to distract and divide, when our success depends upon the union of the party. Instead of agitating the Presidential question, let all good Whigs direct their energies towards the reelection of our present worthy Executive, Wm. F. Johnston—a consummation devoutly to be wished by every friend of Pennsylvania. This object accomplished, (as it most assuredly will be, if we all do our duty,) every man will then be prepared to go into the Presidential contest with a strong heart and willing hands, and achieve a great National Victory, under the lead of Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Clay, or whoever may be selected by the National Convention as the standard-bearer of the party.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners, at Harrisburg, adjourned on Friday last, after a session of twenty-four days. After adjournment, they called, in a body, to pay their respects to the Governor. They made an addition to the valuation of taxable property in the State of \$6,889,158, which will increase the income of the State some \$22,000. Our Commissioner, Wm. R. Sadler, Esq., was one of the most active and efficient members of the Board.

Mr. WEBSTER has transmitted a reply, by direction of the President, to the resolutions of the City government of Boston relative to the late slave rescue in that city. We have not room for it to-day, but it shall appear in our next.

On Friday afternoon last, John S. Skinner, Esq., postmaster in Baltimore for many years, but more recently the Editor of an Agricultural paper, to which he has devoted a great part of his life, was coming out of the Post Office at Baltimore, having had some business with the Postmaster, when he mistook the door and opened that leading to the cellar, and stepping forward was precipitated down the flight of steps to the ground below. His skull was badly fractured, and he lived but four hours, never having spoken a syllable from the time of the fall. Mr. S. was about 65 years of age, and extensively and favorably known throughout the country as an agricultural writer of much experience.

Gen. GEORGE M. BROOKE, a distinguished officer of the army, died at San Antonio, in Texas, on the 9th inst. He was brevetted a Major General "for meritorious conduct in the war with Mexico." At the time of his death he was in command of the 8th military department, Texas, and engaged in planning an expedition against the Indians.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on Friday night, bringing San Francisco dates to the 15th ult. She has over half a million of gold dust. The news generally is without interest. Good health prevails throughout the country, and the news from the mining regions favorable; but the Indian difficulties have been on the increase, and murders and robberies have been more frequent.

Dreadful.—On Monday last, a lady, wife of one of the most respectable inhabitants of Allegheny county, a few miles from Pittsburg, was killed by her own daughter. The latter is about 18 years of age, and was chastising one of her little brothers, when the mother interfered for its protection, upon which her daughter stabbed at her with a poker, penetrating her abdomen, and causing almost instantaneous death. The names are suppressed, until the judicial examination takes place.

The Ohio constitution was adopted in the recent convention of that State—years 76, says 14. It is to be submitted to a vote of the people on the third Tuesday of June, and, if approved, elections will take place under it the second Tuesday in October, at which time a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature, five Supreme Judges, a large number of District Judges, clerks of courts, and all county officers are to be elected.

A Whig salute of one hundred guns was fired from the Battery at New York, on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of the election of Hamilton Fish to the U. S. Senate. A like salute was fired at Albany, N. Y.

Death of Col. Fitzhugh.—Col. William H. Fitzhugh, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Washington county, died on Friday morning, at his residence, "the Hive," near Hagerstown. He had for several years represented his county in the Legislature, was twice Sheriff, and, during the late administration of Gov. Thomas, was Judge of the Orphans' Court.

Mortality on Shipboard.—The De Witt Clinton, which arrived at New York on Monday from Liverpool, had thirty-one deaths during the voyage, and at present forty of her passengers are sick with the ship fever.

Intemperance.—Of 286 paupers admitted to the Schuylkill county, Pa. Almshouse, during the year 1850, intemperance caused 154 of the cases, and of 230 paupers remaining in the institution on the 31st inst., 118 were beggared by intemperance.

Railroad Riots.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that the Irish laborers concentrated on the lines of the Concho and the Hornellville, and Attica Railroads, and the Genesee Valley Canal, to the number of several thousands, have prepared themselves for a dreadful conflict, the Corkonians and Connaught men having separated and taken positions.

Free Negroes in Delaware.—An act passed by the Delaware Legislature, at its late session, provides for the binding out of all free negro children between certain ages to some useful trade or avocation.

The wolves, in some parts of Illinois, are still troublesome—the prairie wolves, we mean, a small, thievish, cowardly species. The Prairie Farmer says, that in some districts they are so numerous that sheep cannot be kept. Strayhounds, the essential principle of *non romico*, has been used in some places to destroy them, with effect.

Death of George M'Duffie.—We learn from the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph that General George M'Duffie died at Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness of some months.

Spurious Half Dollars.—The Harford (Md.) Republican says that there appears to be a considerable quantity of them in circulation in the vicinity of Bel-Air, if not throughout the county.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His office is—BOSTON, Seckley's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 25 to 4 31
Wheat,	98 to 1 00
Rye,	68 to 69
Corn,	37 to 38
Oats,	41 to 42
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

Married.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Seidler, Mr. LEWIS CARBAUGH, of this county, to Miss AGNES MENGES, of York county.

Died.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH BUTT, consort of Mr. John Butt, of Chambersburg, aged 54 years 4 months and 2 days.
In Fayetteville, Franklin county, on the 5th inst. of scarlet fever, LEIGHTON COOPER, son of Dr. Ezekiel and Matilda Hartzell, aged 2 years 7 months; and on the 7th inst. Mrs. MATILDA HARTZELL, wife of Dr. E. Hartzell, aged 23 years and 11 months. Her remains, and those of her little son, were conveyed to Adams county, where they now slumber among departed relatives and friends.
On the 23d inst. near Chambersburg, Mr. JOHN BANKER, formerly of Adams county, in the 39th year of his age.

The Whig County Committee not being as full as was desired on Tuesday last, in consequence of the state of the roads, they adjourned to meet at the office of their Chairman, on Tuesday the 8th of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when a full attendance is desired.

A. R. STEVENSON, Chairman.

A CARD.

THE Summer Session of the NEW-ORLEANS COLLEGE and MEDICAL INSTITUTE, for 1851, will open in its various branches, on Monday the 14th of April next, and continue till the 1st of October following.

Price of tuition as heretofore, viz: \$10 in the College, and \$20 in the Medical Department; payable in advance. (No extra charge for) For Pupils from a distance the Principal will, if desired, procure board, washing and mending, in respectable houses, for \$75 per annum, payment quarterly in advance.

Parents and Guardians, who wish their sons or wards to receive a thorough education, without endangering their physical or moral health, are invited to come and examine the Institute personally, since the evidence of their own senses is more to be relied upon than any other.

M. D. G. PFEIFFER, M. D. Principal.
The public semi-annual examination of the pupils at the Institute will take place at the fixed time, viz: the last Monday in March (this year falling on the 31st of the month), and commences at 9 o'clock, a. m., on said day. Exercises in Declaration and Composition at early candle-light. Those feeling interested in the advance of knowledge and humanity, will, we may confidently hope, regret the time spent, if they favor us with their company on the occasion from the commencement.
New-Orleans Institute, March 24.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the matter of the intended application of REUBEN STEW, for License to keep a Public House in Hamiltonham township, Adams county—being an old stand.

W. E. the undersigned, citizens of the township of Hamiltonham, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEW, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance; and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Robert Wilson, Christian Musser, Isaac Warren, Alexander Benchoff, John M'Whan, Samuel Martin, George Dettler, Jacob Ditch, W. A. Coll, Philip Coll, John Cochran, sen., Joshua Sherry
March 24.

In the matter of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, for License to keep a Public House in Franklin township, Adams county—being an old stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the 3D MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS, of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of April next, viz:

210. The first account of David Miller, Adm. of the estate of Mary Wolf, deceased.
211. The second and final account of Samuel Allwine, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Allwine, deceased.
212. The first and final account of Robert M. Curdy, Administrator of the estate of William M'Curdy, deceased.
213. The account of Norbert Geiger, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Kahl, deceased.
214. The second account of Henry Snyder and Joseph R. Snyder, Executors of the last will and testament of John Snyder, deceased.
215. The first and final account of Frederick Kuhn, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Kuhn, deceased.
216. The first and final account of Samuel Durbin, Administrator of the estate of George Barlow, deceased.
217. The first and final account of Joseph Fink, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Fink, deceased.
218. The first and final account of Samuel Durbin, Guardian of Andrew S. Miller.
219. The first account of George Brown and Jacob Geiger, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Hartzell, sen. deceased.
220. The first account of Jacob L. Grass and Noah Miller, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Grass, deceased.
221. The first and final account of Robert M. Iheny and Robert K. M'Henry, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. M'Henry, dec'd.
222. The first account of Robert Major, Executor of the last will and testament of James Major, deceased.
223. The second and final account of Daniel Diehl, John Blair and George Golden, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Diehl, deceased.
WM. W. HAMERSLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 24, 1851.

FOR RENT.

From the 1st day of April next, A HOUSE AND LOT, IN MUMMASBURG, WITH A STORE ROOM.
Any person wanting such a property, can hear of a favorable situation by inquiring at this Office.
March 17.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Crabs, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the Estate of PETER CRABS, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOSHUA BAUMGARTNER, Adm'r.
March 17.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

JOHN STONE & SONS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods, No. 43, South Second street, Philadelphia, HAVE received by late arrivals a large and handsome assortment of Spring Millinery Goods, selected by one of the firm in France. They have now in store: Glace Silks, for casing Bonnets, Fancy Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons all widths, A large assortment of Artificial Flowers, White and Colored Grapes, Crape Lisse, French Chip Hats, Fancy Nets and Laces, Fancy Lisse Trimmings, Caps, Quillings, Casing Wire, Crowns, Covered Wreathbones, &c., with all other articles pertaining to the Millinery Trade.
March 17.

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

THE subscriber has on hand at his Tin-Ware Establishment, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Post Office, a Large Assortment of TIN WARE, which he will sell on moderate terms. G. E. BUEHLER.
March 10.

Turnpike Election.

THE Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and TREASURER, of said Company, will be held at the house of GEORGE TEXAS, Esq. in Hagerstown, on Monday the 24th of March inst., between the hours of 10 a. m., and 1 o'clock, a. m.

CHAS. WEISER, Secy.
March 10.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay FIVE DOLLARS, on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before the 30th day of April next, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders

"A CORRECTION" CORRECTED.

I notice in the last 'Sentinel' and 'Star' each, a statement published by GEORGE ARNOLD, to correct certain representations relative to the County Treasurer's Office. I hope the public will allow me to correct that "correction," and show "the truth."

The complaint made by Mr. A. is that, in my circular, I stated that I was within two votes of the highest candidate in the Convention, (four years ago) he should have stated, when he had not yet thought of the office—and also that two years ago I yielded the field to Mr. FAHNESTOCK, to harmonize the party, &c.; and in doing so I am charged with making misstatements.

Let us see how the truth stands. I issued a circular on the 27th of February last, asking the nomination for County Treasurer at the approaching election. In it I stated that I had within two votes of the highest candidate, on the first ballot, in Convention four years ago. I was in Harrisburg when the circulars were struck, and a friend, in whose charge I had directed the printer to leave them, sent a few of them to different persons in the County. Upon my return home my attention was called to the error in the circular, which I immediately corrected, and sent corrected circulars to the same persons, stating that I should have said "within two votes of the successful candidate," which is the truth, as appears from the table which Mr. A. has published. More than this: To guard against the charge of intentional misrepresentation, I called the attention of those to whom the first circulars had been sent, to the mistake, by a written note at the close of the corrected circulars. Now, was not all this fair dealing? What could I have done more? I have reason to know that Mr. Arnold had been informed of this correction by a neighbor, and knew it at the time he published his communication, and yet he is silent upon the subject.

But it is also complained that I represent myself as having yielded the field to Mr. Fahnestock two years ago, when such was not the case. Yet such is the fact, notwithstanding Mr. Arnold professes to be ignorant of it. If Mr. A. does not know it, scores of Mr. Fahnestock's friends, and the people generally, do. The facts are simply these:—Having been warmly and generously supported by many friends in the preceding canvass, it was my intention to take the field again two years ago, but Mr. Fahnestock called upon me, and requested me to yield the field to him, urging that the state of his health would not allow him to ride the County. I thought it my duty to yield under the circumstances, and did so, with the consent of my friends, with the understanding, of course, that I would claim the nomination this year. Now the difference in Mr. A.'s position and mine is simply this: I yielded the field to Mr. Fahnestock, while Mr. A. did not. Instead of publishing my card for months, and asking support against Mr. Fahnestock, I did not enter the field at all, but cheerfully yielded, and supported him with what aid I could give, saying to his friends and mine, that I would wait their aid hereafter. Now Mr. A. did take the field—entered it early—published his card—and remained in the field up to the last moment—and only withdrew after the Convention had met, and was about to ballot for Treasurer. I do not care to inquire into the reasons which induced Mr. A. to withdraw at that late stage. I find, however, by the published proceedings of that Convention, that the delegate who withdrew his name on the eve of a ballot, said that he was authorized to say that "Mr. Fahnestock had prior claims, and seemed to be the choice of the party;" and that the Convention might be spared the necessity of a ballot, he (Mr. Arnold) withdrew, and would ask the suffrage of his friends at a future Convention.

Now I do not want to prolong this controversy. I have as little desire for it as Mr. A. But I have been forced to say what has been said, to defend myself against the charge of misrepresentation preferred against me. I am satisfied to leave it to my fellow Whigs, with whom I have long battled zealously and consistently, to decide upon my claims. I look back over my unswerving devotion to the Whig party, and my fidelity in endeavoring to promote its interests, and therein I ground my claims, trusting that justice will be done them.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, March 29th, 1851.

Archbishop Hughes.—The N. Y. Tribune says it understands that the appointment of Archbishop Hughes as a member of the College of Cardinals, has not been either formally or otherwise announced to his clergy in that city, and that it is not yet to be considered as having taken place. The elevation of Bishop Hughes is, however, expected, and as it will be the creation of the first Cardinal in this country, it may be regarded as an evidence of the increased and growing importance which the Pope is taking in the affairs and prospects of the Catholic Church in the United States. As an ecclesiastical body, the College is divided into three classes, to wit: Cardinals-Bishops, Cardinal-Presbyters, and Cardinal-Deacons, and their office is to counsel the government of the Church, to preside over such departments of it as they may be appointed to, and elect from their own number a Pope. Their creation and promotion belong to the Pope exclusively. The names of those who are chosen are read in the assembled College, where they receive their title, and the title of "His Eminence" or "His Grace."

Preacher's Labor.—The Winchester Virginian learns that one member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference recently in session in that city, during the past year, traveled upwards of 3800 miles in the discharge of his duties—preached 321 sermons—paid 380 visits—witnessed 270 conversions in his congregations, and admitted 260 members into the church.

Missionaries for Africa.—Rev. Rollin Porter and lady sailed from New York on Monday as missionaries for the West Coast of Africa, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They are attached to the Cabal mission, south of Cape Palmas.

The Minnesota Chronicle of the 10th ult., states that sad accounts have been received there from the upper Indian country. The Indians above Crow Wing were suffering extremely, and many had literally starved to death. It is estimated, adds the Chronicle, that within a short time past, from five to seven hundred of them have died in consequence of privations.

New Hampshire Election.

The Boston Atlas of Monday gives returns from the whole State, except eight small towns, which last year gave 498 Democratic majority, and the following is the result: Dinsmore, Dem., 26,441; Sawyer, Whig, 18,019; Atwood, Free Soil, 11,720. Total, 56,180. Last year, in the same towns, Democrats, 29,848; Whigs, 18,133; Free Soil, 6,333. Democratic loss, 3,880. There being no choice for Governor, the election will be made by the Legislature. So far as ascertained, the House stands 127 Whigs, 117 Democrats, and 25 Free Soil Democrats. The towns to be heard from in the Convention, (four years ago) he should have stated, when he had not yet thought of the office—and also that two years ago I yielded the field to Mr. FAHNESTOCK, to harmonize the party, &c.; and in doing so I am charged with making misstatements.

Valedictory of the Turkish Envoy.—On Saturday week, Amin Bey, the Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to the Government of the United States, was received by the President on the occasion of his taking leave of him to return to Constantinople. The several members of the Cabinet were present, and Amin Bey read an address of which a translation is published.

The Envoy remarks that the chief object of his visit was the strengthening of those relations of friendship which have always existed between the Sublime Porte and our Government, and he trusts that such has been its result. He expresses his gratitude for the unbounded hospitality and decorum, public and private, extended to him throughout the country, and says:

"During the extensive tour which I have made, I have observed with uncommon gratification the political, social, and civil institutions of your great country, and the resources of the nation, the extent of her commerce and agriculture, and the wonderful progress which, in so brief a space of time, the people of the U. States have made in the various branches of public industry; also, the numerous railroads, canals, and other useful works which their talents and industry have achieved; and, moreover, I have everywhere witnessed the superior intelligence of the people of the U. States, which has elevated them to their present eminent degree of prosperity."

The President's reply is wisely and happily conceived; speaks of Amin Bey's mission here as one of the incidents of the age worthy of note—compliments his excellent character, and says:

"On your departure we make you bearer of our respects to the Sultan, your intelligent sovereign, and commend you to the protection of the Almighty."

Burning of a Jail.—We take the following account of the burning of a jail at Randolph, N. C., from the Ashboro' Herald:—Between one and two o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence was surprised in his dormitory by the glare of a light. Rushing to the door, he beheld the roof of the jail, recently built, in flames. He rang his tavern bell for a few moments, made haste to the court-house, and rang the bell to give all the citizens alarm. In a few minutes many were at the scene of conflagration, and among the first, Colonel Drake, jailor. With nothing to protect his person but his sleeping vestments, he, not without great risk, made his way up to the cell of James, a runaway slave advertised in last week's paper. When he had opened one door, the smoke and flames being beyond endurance, he was compelled to retreat, and was not even able to do so without slight injury.

A ladder was then procured, and Mr. Cooper, chief engineer of the plank road, who had come to our village on the preceding evening, ascended it, with a sledge, and made a strong, but unsuccessful effort to break in the window grates of the prisoner's cell. The last ray of hope for the rescue of James departed with this effort. During the continuance of efforts for his release, his account of the origin of the fire was that some one came into the jail with a candle and ignited the building. When Mr. Cooper informed him that he must perish in the flames, being then asked how the fire originated, he was distinctly understood by several to acknowledge himself the incendiary. He then most fervently implored mercy, wrapped his blanket closely around his body, and laid himself down, after which no more was heard save some piercing shrieks at the falling in of the roof. His body was of course entirely consumed. All the doors were found safely locked by the jailor. The negro was the builder of his own pyre.

The Chaplin Car.—Bail Forfeited.—The case of Rev. Mr. Chaplin, indicted for urging and assisting some slaves to escape from Washington City, about a year since, and which was to have been tried last week, has resulted in the forfeiture of Chaplin's recognizance—\$10,000—he not appearing. It will be recollected that Chaplin was arrested in a carriage, about midnight, a short distance from Washington, in company with slaves, the property of Hon. Mr. Toombs, member of Congress from Georgia, and others. He was committed to prison, but was subsequently released on bail—his anti-slavery friends in the North having made up and deposited in one of the Maryland banks the amount of the required recognizance.

Herrings Gratis.—The people of Sandwich, Mass., in a town meeting, have voted that each family in town have one barrel of herrings, and that the selectmen employ some suitable person to take charge of the river, and take the herrings.

Bad as Brutes.—Two young men, named Joseph Shandbrook, and Josiah Crowl, residents of Carroll County, made a pugilistic demonstration on Saturday evening last, says the Carrollonian, and during the encounter Crowl had his nose bitten off!

More Gold Dust.—The steamship Ohio, with the Pacific mail, of the 1st February, three hundred and fourteen passengers, \$200,000 in specie and gold dust on freight, and \$825,000 in the hands of passengers, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th inst.

The number of deaths in the city of Mexico, for the year 1850, was 13,356, of which 9,516 were from cholera alone. The number of births during the year was 8,320, showing a diminution in the population of 7,007. The number of marriages was 1,210.

California.—A late letter from San Francisco, reports that there are some two or three thousand gamblers at that place, and nearly as many more thieves.

Life in California.

The reverse of the golden medal of California begins to be shown, in the recitals of returning emigrants, and even in the columns of her own press. From the San Francisco Picayune, we take the following details of a tragedy enacted there but a short time since, together with the comments of an eye witness:

About 1 o'clock this morning an altercation occurred at William's (Parker House) on the Plaza, between two men, the one named Charles Bartley, formerly a policeman of this city, and the other Charles Burnett. Both men, it is stated, were slightly intoxicated at the time. The circumstances attending the tragedy, as we have heard them, are as follows:

While both men, together with several mutual friends, were standing at the bar, Bartley slapped Burnett playfully on the shoulder, which the latter returned by laughingly tossing the remains of a glass of brandy, which he had been drinking, upon the coat of Bartley. This the latter resented by a volley of opprobrious epithets, to which Burnett quietly replied, "I shall call you to account for these words." Bartley responded, "We will settle it in any manner you may choose to-morrow morning." Burnett, considering the affair concluded, invited the party up to drink. Observing Bartley apart and moody, he cried out, "I thought our difficulty was suspended until morning; come up and drink." At this time Bartley stepped up, and again addressing Burnett in an insulting manner, seized him by the throat, and drawing a revolver leveled it at his head, exclaiming, "Sir, and I will lift your head off." Burnett replied that he was unarmed, had no friends, when a bystander interfered, telling him that he was a friend. Burnett immediately bared his breast, daring his adversary to fire, or to allow him five paces and time to defend himself. To this latter proposition Bartley agreed, when Burnett commenced retreating. He had fallen back near the specified distance, when Bartley fired, missing his aim, the ball entering a stovepipe over Burnett's head. The latter drew his revolver, fired, he also missing his mark. They both presented a second time, firing simultaneously, when Bartley received a ball through his heart, and staggering to the bar, feebly crying "I'm a dead man," expired. Burnett attempted to escape, but was arrested by the police.

The coroner is engaged in holding an inquest upon the body of Bartley at the hour of going to press. After the verdict is rendered, the murderer will be examined before the Recorder. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who forwards the above article to that paper, accompanies it with the following remarks:—"The funeral service was held in the Parker House, in the back part of the room. At the time the funeral service was being read over the corpse, two monte tables in the same room were in full operation, each surrounded by a crowd of 'betters.' A person standing in the room could hear the parson's solemn words, 'I am the resurrection and the life,' intermingled with the gambler's cry to those around him, 'Punga down.' Believing that such a scene has rarely if ever occurred before in any country, I take the liberty of addressing you, to show how all the finer feelings of man can be destroyed by gambling, hoping that it may prove a warning to all those who may be tempted to commence gambling."

The Pacific Railroad.—Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to give to the State of Missouri the grant of lands for her projected railroads, we are assured by the St. Louis Republican that the Pacific Railroad will be commenced at an early day—as soon as the drawings and plans are arranged—and that it will be prosecuted with all the energy possible. It says:

"The bill provides that two millions of State indebtedness shall be issued for the improvement of the Pacific Railroad, and a million and a half for the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. The individual, city and county subscriptions will be more than a million of dollars, so that there is an actual capital of more than three millions provided for the commencement of the road. Three routes for the road have been surveyed."

Indian War in Texas.—The Austin State Gazette says it is rumored that Gen. Brooke is making arrangements at an early day to set in motion a strong expedition against the Indians, whose continued annoyances and outrages render it necessary to adopt some such decisive measures, or abandon the frontier to their mercy. It is contemplated to place the expedition under the command of Gen. Harney, who had left for San Antonio to confer with the commanding general on the subject.

A Candidate for Congress Arrested for Murder.—Gen. William Cullum, who was, on the 10th instant, nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Nashville district, in Tennessee, and a few days previous shot Thomas Davidson, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$20,000, with two securities, each of \$10,000. Cullum claims to have acted on the defensive; and Davidson had just been released from the penitentiary for having shot C. some years ago.

Strange Democracy.—In the new constitution of New Hampshire, which has just been rejected at the election in that State, the old aristocratic and intolerant features of landed qualification and religious test for office were intended to be abolished. Thus the people of New Hampshire have refused to conform the liberality of their late convention. We doubt not that much derided old Virginia will show herself far ahead of them in liberal principles.

A Precious Sword.—The Liberty (Md.) Banner of Liberty says that Col. Edward Schley, of Frederick, has in his possession the identical sword with which Sergeant Everhart saved the life of Col. Washington at the "Battle of Compens." It will be remembered that one of Tarlton's men was in the act of slaying the gallant Colonel from behind, when Everhart rushed forward, and with one stroke felled him to the earth.

The married ladies of Fairmont, N. J. have organized themselves into an Independent Order of Old Ladies, in order to be revenged upon their Old Fellow husbands. Their lodge is kept open half an hour longer, nights, than that of the Old Fellows.

Longevity.—A colored man, named Robert Jones, died in Marietta, Lancaster county, on the 6th inst., aged one hundred and eight years.

A Veteran Clerk.—John Monniz, City Clerk of Georgetown, D. C., was elected to that office in 1791, and is, therefore, the sixtieth year of his official life. He is a most esteemed man in that community.

Sharp Talk in Court.

A Plain Spoken Judge.—Judge McCure, of Pittsburg, is decidedly the plainest spoken Jurist we think we ever heard of. He is fond of "shooting upon the wing," and his shots always tell with terrible effect. In a recent trial for murder in that city, the jury brought the defendant, James Kelly, in as guilty of murder in the second degree. The Judge did not like this, and when he came to sentence him, he addressed the prisoner as follows: "You, James Kelly, will merit the gallows, and that you have not got it is no fault of mine. I charged the jury pointedly that you were guilty of murder in the first degree. The blood that will hereafter be shed, on account of the verdict of the jury by whom you are tried, will not be upon my skirts; had I charged otherwise, I would have considered that I might as well have left a wild tiger loose on the streets, or placed a rattlesnake under the pillow of an infant. There is no doubt as to your atrocious guilt in the fiendish and diabolical murder of John Cox. You stand before this Court spotted all over with the crime of willful and premeditated murder—unparalleled in the annals of crime, and instead of passing a sentence consigning you to a cell in the Penitentiary, we should at this time be passing sentence of DEATH upon you—you richly deserve it."

A Mammoth Tree.—On the land of Mr. Rife, three miles from Hagerstown, near Salem Church, stands the dilapidated trunk of a hollow Sycamore Tree. The circumference of which is, at the ground, thirty-nine feet two inches. The Hagerstown Herald says: "The cavity is entered by an aperture which admits a man without stooping; and the inner diameter averages eleven feet four inches. Mr. Gelwicks and twenty scholars, 8 to 17 years old, stood in a circle of one deep on the extreme of the circle of the cavity, and an additional number of from fifteen to twenty might have stood within."

Female Teachers for Oregon.—Five young ladies left New York on Thursday last, in the steamer Crescent City, for Oregon, under the protection of Mr. Thurston, delegate to Congress from that Territory. They are Miss Lincoln, from Portland, Me.; Miss Gray, from Townsend, Vt.; Miss Wands, from New Scotland, N. Y.; and Miss Miller, from Argyle, N. Y. They go out as teachers, under the patronage of the society for promoting popular education in the West, of which Gov. Slade, of Vermont, is the efficient superintendent and head. Altogether, this Society has sent to the new States and Territories of the West and South West, two hundred and four young ladies as Teachers.

Another Attack on the Boston Gamblers.—Marshal Tukey made another descent upon William Meade's gambling house, in Sulbury street, Boston, on Thursday night, and captured twenty-six persons, among them a State street broker. They were fined \$8 and costs. Two appealed.

Sale of the Washington Union.—Retiracy of Mr. Ritchie.—The Washington Union, of Saturday, contains the announcement of the purchase of the Washington Union, by Andrew Jackson Donelson, Esq., of Tennessee, late Minister to Germany, who announces that he will take possession of it on the 15th of April, and that Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, will be associated with him as equal proprietor of the establishment. Mr. Donelson was a warm friend of General Jackson, and he is a writer of great ability. The price is not stated, but letters from Washington state that the sum to be paid is \$30,000.

The World's Fair.—Col. Kimmel, of Frederick county, who is to attend the world's fair at London, as a representative of the Maryland Agricultural Fair, will leave in the Boston steamer of the 5th of April, and will also be bearer of despatches from our Government to the English Government. The interests of Maryland will be admirably represented at the great Fair by Col. Kimmel.

Melancholy Suicide.—ROCHESTER, March 15.—Charles M'Vean, a son of David M'Vean, Esq., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart on Thursday evening. He was spending the evening at an uncle's with his wife, when suddenly he rose, kissed his wife, and drew a pistol and shot himself in the presence of all in the room. The moment his wife saw what he had done she took a bottle of chloroform and drank it, and is now in a very dangerous state. There was some difficulty between the father and son in relation to the division of some property.

Fearful Crime.—A crime, attended with singular circumstances, has been perpetrated in France, in the department of the Meurthe. A father exposed his infant in the forest of Sarrebourg, with a hundred-franc note pinned to its clothes, and set a peasant to watch. Shortly there came by a wood-ranger, and taking up the child tenderly, as if about to act humanely, unpinned the note and put it in his pocket. He then took the child, beat out its brains against a tree, and buried it. What became of the peasant during this time is not mentioned; but he witnessed the crime.

Expensive Revenge.—The Troy Whig says that a man named M'Daniels of Graulville, Washington Co., N. Y., having had a personal difficulty with the Cashier of the State Bank, of Bennington, collected some \$4,000 of the bills of the bank and demanded specie for them, in the expectation of compelling the bank to close its doors. The bank promptly met the demand, and M'Daniels took his specie and left it in charge of a tavern keeper in that vicinity, who says he placed it under his own bed when he retired to rest. In the morning it was missing, and all efforts to find it have thus far proved unavailing.

Dressing Casualty.—A party of six persons, two males and four females, out on a skiff, at Harrison, four miles above Terre Haute, Ia., on the 5th, were upset, and four of the six persons were drowned. They are Edward, Elizabeth and Martha Ann Haffield, and Mrs. Amanda Clark—the latter just recently married. One man and a Miss Ireland saved themselves.

A Pile of Teeth.—In Zanesville, Ohio, on the 10th, a lady while under the influence of Chloroform had fourteen teeth extracted at a single sitting.

A Veteran Clerk.—John Monniz, City Clerk of Georgetown, D. C., was elected to that office in 1791, and is, therefore, the sixtieth year of his official life. He is a most esteemed man in that community.

Steamboat Accident.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The steamer George W. Kendall, this afternoon, when above Brandenburg, Kentucky, and while under full headway in the middle of the river, burst the cylinder head of the larboard engine, the wind valve and stand pipe. The carpenter of the vessel was instantly killed, and some deck hands severely scalded, and jumped overboard. Two men on the shore state that they counted 20 persons in the river at one time, not one of whom were saved. Among them were two men. The officers of the boat, however, think that the persons on the shore took some of the horses for persons, as it has since been ascertained that the carpenter was the only person killed.

A Terrible Scene.—A passenger who was on board the Autocrat at the time of the collision with the Magnolia, one hundred miles above New Orleans, has given the Louisiana Courier a brief description of the scene. The collision was at daybreak, weather clear, and the whole wide Mississippi for a channel. All the deck passengers, thirty in number, one engineer, and three cabin passengers were lost. No names given. There were eight ladies, all of whom were saved. The Autocrat sunk in five minutes, in deep water:

"A Mr. Ferguson, we do not know his place of residence, but understand his father is landlord of the Gayosa House, Memphis, snatched his child from the arms of his wife, and ran to the fore-castle, leaving his wife in the wildness of his alarm, in the ladies' cabin. He stood by us a moment, and made such appeals to save himself and child, I trust in God I never may have occasion to hear again. We got him somewhat calm and quiet, and for which he stopped to thank us; but the next moment the cry that 'we are lost' was heard, and indeed it was cruelly true with them, for he attempted to leap to the Magnolia, and fell with his child into the pitiless element to rise no more. His wife was saved, and as she stood on the shattered wreck watching with the wildest eagerness for the husband and child, she saw a man struggling in the water whom she supposed to be him. By maniac yells and distracted appeals she induced attention to the drowning man, and by power almost superhuman he was rescued, and when he reached the boat the lady fell round him with her arms, and thanked God for the salvation of her husband. Poor, helpless widowed woman! she awoke from a sad and cruel dream, clinging with frenzied tenacity to the neck of him who was another's. You may partially imagine surrounding scenes when the gentleman thus saved remarked that he almost wished indeed it had been her protector instead of himself."

Terrible Accident.—A Man and Horse Killed.—We learn from the Columbia Spy, the particulars of a dreadful accident that occurred in that borough on Wednesday afternoon last, by which a man, named David Boyd, and one of a team of horses, were almost instantly killed. The circumstances are these: Mr. Boyd, who was employed by Reuben Mullison, Esq., was hauling cars to the place from which the burden cars usually start. He had already taken one part of a section boat down, and was taking the remaining portions. When nearly arrived at where he intended to leave them, he observed a train of cars coming up Front street, at a very rapid rate. Unable to turn his horses to the right, on account of a precipice, and not having sufficient time to escape the cars coming up, in his endeavors to do what at the moment he no doubt thought for the best, his lead horse became unmanageable, and turned into the way of the train. The cars struck the horse, (killing him almost immediately), and threw Mr. B. under the trucks which he was hauling. They passed over his thighs, crushing them in a horrid manner. He lived about two hours after the occurrence, and was sensible to the last. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his death.

An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, by Deputy Coroner Fisher, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The St. Louis papers announce the death of Captain Henry M. Shreve, who, during the administrations of Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, filled the important post of U. S. Superintendent of Western river improvements, and by the steam snagboat, of which he was the inventor, contributed largely to the safety of Western commerce. To him, says the Republican, belongs the honor of demonstrating the practicability of navigating the Mississippi river with steamboats. He commanded the first steamer that ever ascended that river; and made several and valuable improvements both of the steam engine and of the hull and cabins of Western steamboats. Whilst the British were threatening New Orleans in 1814-15, he was employed by Gen. Jackson in several hazardous enterprises, and during the battle of the 8th of January, served one of the field pieces which destroyed the advancing columns by Gen. Keen.

The Kanawha, Va., Republican notes the commencement of the manufacture of salt at the newly located town of West Columbia, on the Ohio River, in Mason county, Va. About 50 barrels are turned out daily. The town has sprung up with astonishing rapidity, having been in existence less than two years. It numbers 61 houses, a foundry, a flouring mill, a saw mill, and five stores. The coal field at West Columbia is known to extend over an area back from the river of not less than twelve or fifteen hundred acres. The stratum is from 4 feet 10 inches to 62 feet thick. A company is now engaged shipping it to New Orleans, where they have contracted to furnish 10,000 bushels per week.

The Philadelphia papers publish a list of the Churches in that city and county, from which it appears that the whole number is 247, the number of sabbath-schools, and the total cost of their construction \$4,817,694. Although the number of Churches is very large yet they are unable to accommodate less than one half of the inhabitants. Fifteen of the church edifices in Philadelphia are appropriated to the worship for colored persons.

For the World's Fair.—A copy of the Atlantic Commercial published at San Francisco, California, is now at Boston, en route to the World's Exhibition. It is printed in gold on satin.

Next April, it will be but sixty-three years since the first band of white settlers entered what now forms the State of Ohio. Now it contains nearly two millions of inhabitants.

The Supreme Court.

On the recent occasion of the recurrence of Washington's birth-day, Mr. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, spoke as follows of the Supreme Court of the United States and its important functions. We may remark that nothing seems to have impressed Dr. TOUGHESS more profoundly, in his examination of our political system, than the grave dignity of the Supreme Court of the United States and the implicit obedience with which powerful States acquiesced in its decrees.—Long may it remain to the Republic as the uncorrupted temple of justice, the safeguard of rights, the palladium of Freedom:

I do not know what others may think on the subject, for myself, (addressing Chancellor Walworth, who sat near him,) I will say, that if all the labors, the sacrifice, and the waste of treasure and blood, from the first landing at Jamestown or Plymouth, were to give us nothing else but the Supreme Court of the United States—this revered tribunal for the settlement of international disputes, (for such it is)—I should say the sacrifice was well made. I have trodden with emotion the threshold of Westminster Hall and the Palace of Justice in France—I have thought with respect of a long line of illustrious chancellors and judges, surrounded with all the insignia of office, clothed in scarlet and ermine, who, within these splendid halls have, without fear or favor, administered justice between powerful litigants. But it is with deeper emotions of reverence—it is with something like awe—that I have entered the Supreme Court at Washington.

It is not that I have heard those strains of forensic eloquence, rarely equalled, never surpassed, from the Writs, the Pinkneys, and the Websters; it is because I have seen there a specimen of the perfection of the moral sublime of human affairs. From its low, dark bench, destitute of all the insignia of power, from the lips of some grave and venerable magistrate, to whom years and gray hairs would add no new titles to respect, the law of justice and equity has gone forth to the most powerful States of the Union, settling dangerous controversies, adjusting disputed boundaries, annulling unconstitutional laws, reversing erroneous decisions, and with a few mild words of judicial wisdom disposing of questions a hundred fold more important than those which, within the past year, from the plains of Holstein, have shaken the pillars of continental Europe, and all but brought a million of men into deadly conflict with each other. But, sir, when the Union is broken, when the States are separated, what of your Supreme Court then? How are you to settle great and difficult questions?

"No Change in the Tariff."—The New York Express contradicts the statement made in a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, that there is, in Mr. Senator Hunter's bill, which is now the law of the land, a slight increase of the duties on iron and coal. It says there is not one word of accuracy in it. The revenue duties stand exactly as they have been under the tariff of 1845, without the least practical alteration.

Missionaries for China.—At the John Street Methodist Church, New York, a farewell missionary meeting was held on Tuesday evening, when a subscription was made for the purpose of building at Fuh-Chan, in China, a church, to be styled "John Street." It is remarked as a curious incident, that the John Street Church, in New York, was the first Methodist Episcopal edifice of the kind ever erected on this continent, and the one proposed to be built at Fuh-Chan will be the first of the same denomination in the Celestial Empire.

Kossuth and the Refugees.—About three hundred Hungarians still remain with Kossuth at Kutaya; and though they have the greatest desire to emigrate they are determined not to leave the country without their leader. We understand from conversation with a Hungarian gentleman, that notwithstanding the communications from the Foreign Office, the strictest guard is still maintained over the movements of Kossuth, and that an armed soldier is constantly kept even in his private apartment. Though the captive chief still finds means to communicate with his friends, yet they are unable to transmit letters to him now, as formerly, through the hands of Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople. It is understood that a still more active movement is about to take place in England, by the signing of petitions in the various towns, and by other means, in order to support the subsequent exertions of the Foreign Office to secure the liberation of Kossuth.

Affecting Incident.—A young lady named Elizabeth Myre, residing in the north western part of the city, it is supposed, committed suicide last Friday evening. It is said the young lady was engaged to be married to Mr. John Motte, of Terre Haute, Ind. Thursday night last was the time appointed for the wedding, and the appointed time arrived, but the bridegroom did not. Nevertheless the wedding festival was prepared, the wedding garments put on, and the guests were assembled. Still the bridegroom came not, and late at night the bride retired to rest, harassed with feelings more wretched than words can describe. Miss M. threatened to destroy herself, and some time during Friday she disappeared, and though the most diligent search has since been made, no trace has been discovered. To crown the strange and melancholy occurrence, and complete the romance, Mr. John Motte arrived in the city on Saturday for the purpose of fulfilling the contract.—Cincinnati Times.

A Sad Story.—A short time since, a family named Bidges, consisting of a father and seven children, a domestic colored woman and her child, arrived at Galveston from New Orleans. The father, who had been attacked by cholera while at New Orleans, relapsed on the voyage, and arrived at Galveston in a very bad state of health, but lingered a week, and then died. His son, a youth of about sixteen years, sunk down and died within a few hours after his father, apparently broken down with grief and fatigue. Subsequently, two of the white children, and the negro child, died of attacks very much like cholera. Two of the other children were also sick, but recovered. We have not yet seen the Galveston Civilian, seen nor possibly toiling so near these events presented.

Death of a Missionary.—The Boston Traveller learns that the Rev. Jas. G. Bridgman, a missionary of the American board at Canton, died on the 6th of December, of a wound which he inflicted upon himself, five days previously, in a fit of insanity.

There is quite a famine in some of the States of Northern Mexico. Corn in many places was from \$4 to \$5 per bushel, and was difficult to obtain at that.

American Breadstuffs—British Consumption.

The official returns of the importation of breadstuffs into British ports have been made out for eleven months of the year 1850, and with the addition of one eleventh for the remaining month, the statistics of breadstuffs importation into Great Britain for the last year will stand as follows—the table presenting the importation of each article enumerated and the proportion furnished by the United States:

	Whole import.	From U. States.
Wheat,	33,910,755	316,926
Barley,	9,666,474	
Oats,	10,248,740	29,544
Rye,	923,679	
Buckwheat and Peas,	3,754,377	
Indian Corn,	12,167,100	5,947,908

Am't bushels, 72,771,355 Am't bush. 6,290,776 Flour—cwt. 3,855,444 cwt. 647,040

It here appears that of an aggregate importation of some thirty-four millions of bushels of Wheat into Great Britain for the last year, the farmers of the United States furnish only 816,926 bushels. We were indeed told, and repeatedly, that the free admission of grain into the United Kingdom, would give us the command of the British market, or at least furnish an outlet for large quantities of our breadstuffs; and it was the doctrine of Mr. Walker and his school that our own Tariff system should be brought down to the Free Trade principle which had found such favor in England.—But how fallacious have all expectations turned out that were founded upon the belief that British free trade would work for our benefit!

The truth is that the grain growing countries of Europe, the Baltic countries especially, are so much nearer the British ports than we are that they possess immense advantage in supplying the British demand for foreign grain. On the occasion of an extraordinary scarcity such as occurred some four years ago in England and to some extent upon the Continent, the privilege of supply might be in our hands for a time—but it would not be so by reasons of the British system of free trade. Famine prevails over all systems of Trade, and

